



THE PARK, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE PLAN

**VOLUME 5
THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN FOR
TIPPECANOE COUNTY**



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FOR TIPPECANOE COUNTY

VOLUME 5

THE PARK, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE PLAN

TIPPECANOE COUNTY AREA PLAN COMMISSION
County Office Building
20 North Third Street
Lafayette, Indiana 47901
317-423-9242

May 1981

Adopted by the TIPPECANOE COUNTY AREA PLAN COMMISSION on September 16, 1981, by the COMMON COUNCILS OF THE CITIES OF LAFAYETTE and WEST LAFAYETTE and the TOWN BOARDS OF DAYTON and BATTLE GROUND on October 5, 1981, and by the BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS, COUNTY OF TIPPECANOE, on October 19, 1981. Certified to and recorded by the Tippecanoe County Recorder on October 23, 1981.

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John P. Moisan-Thomas, Senior Planner
Dianne M. Renner, Recording Secretary
Michael N. Sanders, Senior Planner
Elizabeth Bentz Williams, Drafting Technician
Anna Lee Yao, Secretary/Bookkeeper

This Volume Compiled and Written by: Sallie Dell Lee
Allison R. Leavitt
Elizabeth Bentz Williams
John P. Moisan-Thomas
Bernard J. Gulker

Produced by: Becky Davis
Mary J. Geiger
Dianne M. Renner
Elizabeth Bentz Williams

In Charge of Comprehensive Planning: Bernard J. Gulker

The Tippecanoe County Area Plan Commission thanks those groups that have participated with Staff in the compilation of the Park, Recreation and Open Space inventory and issues: the elected officials and appointed department heads of the Cities of Lafayette and West Lafayette, and Tippecanoe County; the Lafayette Board of Parks and Recreation, the West Lafayette Parks and Recreation Board, and the Tippecanoe County Park and Recreation Board; their Directors, Sam Lybault, Roger Beaver, and Ron Dye; Bill German and Judy Davis of the Lafayette Parks Department; the Citizens Participation Committee of the Area Plan Commission; and Doug Knudson and Joe O'Leary of Purdue University for their help in the analysis and inventory of parks.

This writer offers special thanks to present and former Staff members for their invaluable participation in the project. In addition to those of you named on the previous page, Bryn Smith for many hours spent on the development of the Parks and Recreation inventory and Terry Virta, former Executive Director.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Tippecanoe County, Indiana is in the somewhat unique position of having three independent park boards--the Lafayette Board of Parks and Recreation, the West Lafayette Parks and Recreation Board, and the Tippecanoe County Park and Recreation Board--each responsible for planning within its own jurisdiction. At the same time the Tippecanoe County Area Plan Commission as the multi-jurisdictional planning agency in Tippecanoe County is charged with the responsibility to develop a parks and recreation element for its Comprehensive Plan.

The existing park and recreation planning efforts have been accomplished independently by the three local park boards, often with the use of paid consultants. Because users of park and recreation facilities and programs do not observe park board boundaries, considerable duplication of services, facilities and planning may have occurred. Purdue University students living on-campus are not located within any park board jurisdiction. Despite the fact that they are users of local park and recreation facilities, they have in the past been overlooked by some planners. Additionally, no clear jurisdictional responsibility has been established to serve the needs of the 2,500 residents of the incorporated towns of Dayton, Battle Ground and Clarks Hill.

The Area Plan Commission has been invited by the three park boards to integrate the parks and recreation planning efforts in the community by developing one comprehensive plan to serve the recreational needs of all citizens of Tippecanoe County, while providing individual, complete and implementable parks and recreation plans specific to each jurisdictional agency. The resulting products will be truly comprehensive, being multi-jurisdictional in scope and multi-purpose in nature. In addition to serving as

an integrated component of the Comprehensive Plan for Tippecanoe County, this work is being performed so as to satisfy all planning requirements of the Indiana Department of Natural Resources.

41. COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

A. Socio-economic Factors and Physiography

For a complete description of socio-economic factors and physiography refer to the Introduction to The Comprehensive Plan.

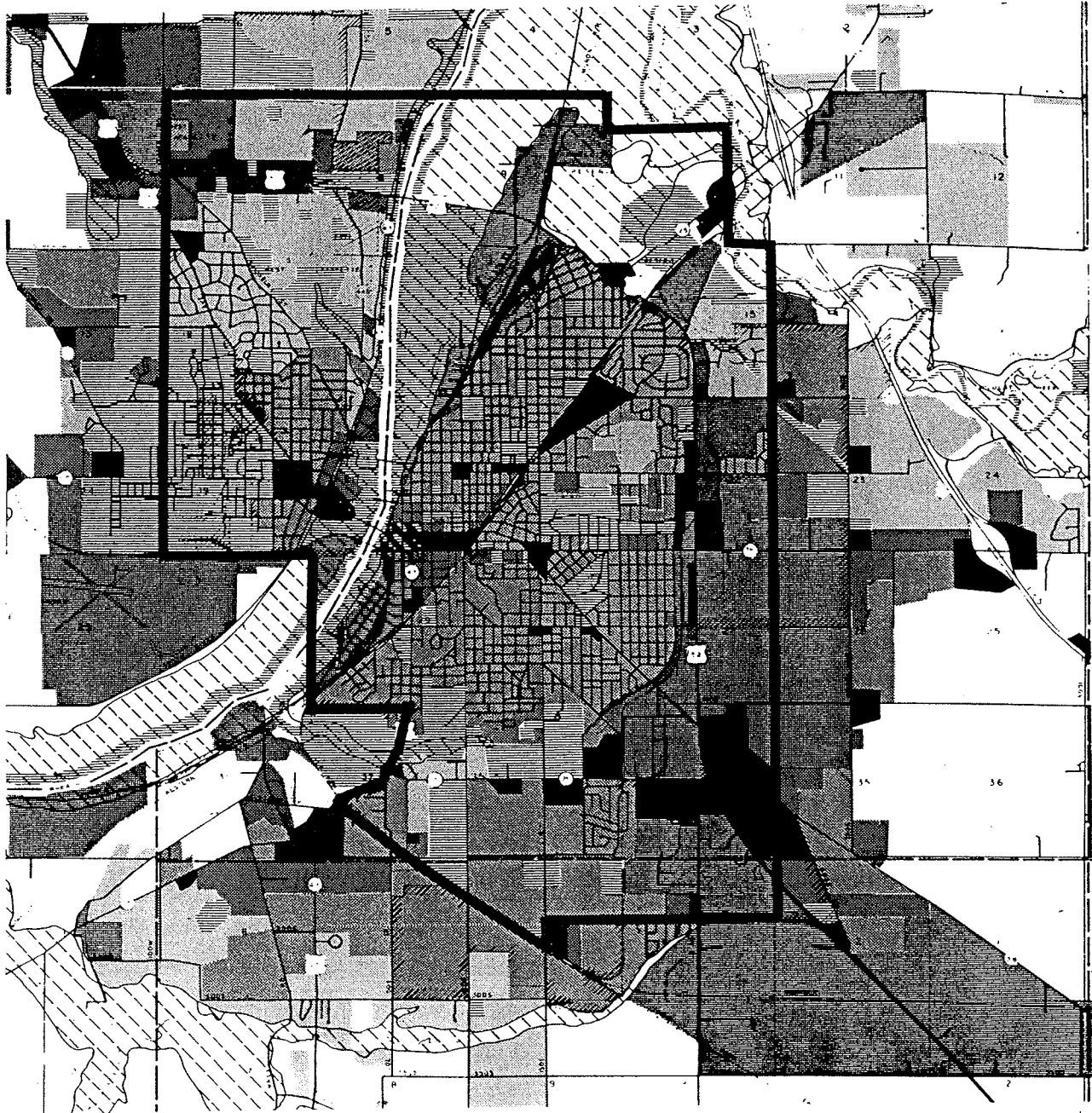
B. The Land Use Plan

The Land Use Plan for Tippecanoe County, Volume 2 of the Comprehensive Plan, is essentially an amalgam of two inter-related planning efforts: a decision-making modeling technique has been used to generate a plan based on land use potentials within the urbanizing and rural sectors of the County; a traditional examination of current use and building condition patterns has been employed to determine opportunities for reuse, infilling and intensification within the contiguously developed urban area.

It is anticipated that urban area population levels will remain fairly constant over time, with the construction of new housing units being offset by a continued decline in average household size. The urban area plan (see Figure 1) anticipates an infilling of single family homes at a few scattered sites at the northeast and southwest corners of Lafayette, some new moderate density units in south central and southwest Lafayette, and north and northwest West Lafayette, with some opportunities for higher density construction along the soon-to-be-abandoned Norfolk and Western railroad right-of-way that cuts diagonally

FIGURE 1

PROPOSED URBAN AREA LAND USE PLAN



- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| RESIDENTIAL, LIGHT DENSITY | TRANSPORTATION COMMUNICATION
INDUSTRY, UTILITIES, & WHOLESALE |
| RESIDENTIAL, MED. DENSITY | PUBLIC, QUASI-PUBLIC, EDUCATION,
& OPEN SPACE |
| RESIDENTIAL, HIGH DENSITY | WATER & FLOODPLAIN |
| COMMERCIAL, RETAIL &
SERVICE | TRANSPORTATION STUDY
BOUNDARY |



across Lafayette, as well as adjacent to Purdue University and at the northeast of West Lafayette. The availability of the railroad right-of-way is dependent on the successful completion of the anticipated Railroad Relocation Project.

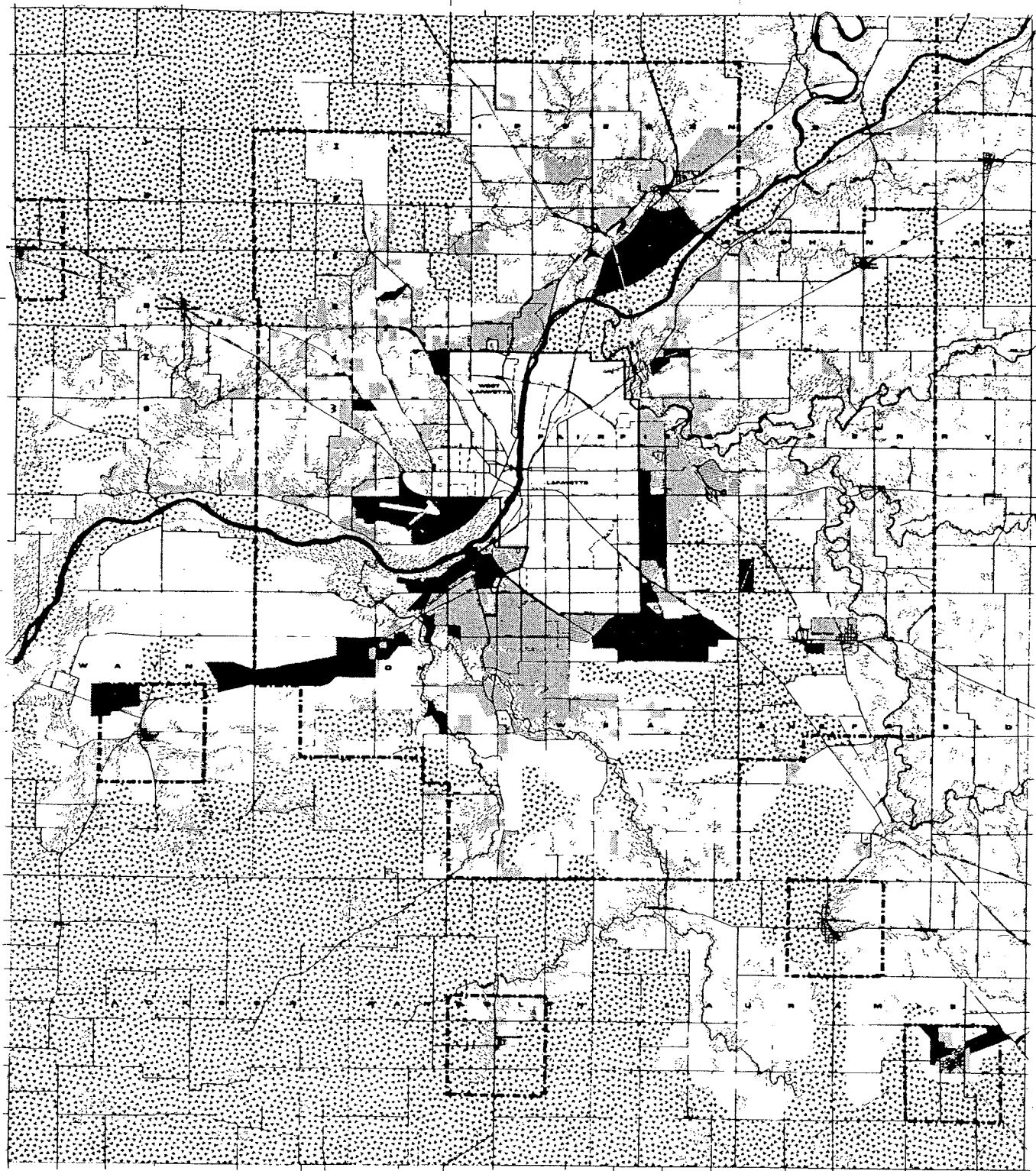
Within the urban area, industrial expansion is for the most part likely to be confined to the east flank of Lafayette. Downtown is expected to become more compact and better utilized as railroad relocation and attendant roadway improvements alleviate a series of local and through-traffic problems. New neighborhood shopping nodes are anticipated on the near south side of Lafayette, and at the north end of West Lafayette.

Additionally, opportunities for the use of major underutilized parcels or reuse of significantly deteriorated residential enclaves - for single purpose or mixed-use development - exist at three close-in sites, roughly within a mile north, south and west of the Central Business District. Such development or redevelopment would require major intervention on the part of the development and banking communities and local government.

The Phased Land Use Plan for the urbanizing and rural sectors (see Figure 2) sets aside 3,200 acres for residential expansion within a first phase, and 1,400 more in a second phase. Phase I residential expansion areas have been calculated as having a potential for some 12,400 new housing units, probably enough to meet population growth for the next quarter century or more. Two-thirds of all new Phase I units will be built to the south of the Lafayette urban area, with an additional 7 percent just to the east of

FIGURE 2

PROPOSED LAND USE



LEGEND

	RESIDENTIAL		OPEN SPACE
	AGRICULTURAL		SCHOOLS
	INDUSTRIAL		URBANIZED BOUNDARY
	COMMERCIAL		URBANIZING BOUNDARY
	SELECT AGRICULTURAL		



DRAWN BY E. B. WILLIAMS
 TIPPECANOE COUNTY
 AREA PLAN COMMISSION
 SUMMER 1960

Lafayette. About 14 percent of the residential expansion can be anticipated on lands adjacent to West Lafayette on the north and west. The plan calls for the remaining 13 percent to be built in and around the towns of Dayton and Clarks Hill. Phase II residential expansion is largely centered to the north of the urban area, nearby the town of Battle Ground.

Industrial expansion can be expected in a major new corridor running southwest across the Wea Plains, as well as in familiar locations at the southeast of Lafayette. Some small sites at Dayton and Clarks Hill have been identified.

The Phased Land Use Plan calls for the continued classification of wooded and sloped areas adjacent to the County's rivers and creeks as open space. A more detailed description of this designation can be found in the Inventory chapter.

III. INVENTORY

A. Facilities

For purposes of consistency, a set of rules was established to aid the inventory process of existing facilities, as follows:

1. The facilities identified as public include those parks under the jurisdiction of the Lafayette Board of Parks and Recreation, the West Lafayette Parks and Recreation Board and the Tippecanoe County Park and Recreation Board, and all facilities owned by the Lafayette, West Lafayette and Tippecanoe County School Corporations.
2. The facilities identified as private also include parochial schools, the Greater Lafayette Community Centers, Inc. facilities, township parks, and parks under private control but open to the general public.
3. Both indoor and outdoor facilities were inventoried at all schools.
4. Boat docks and boat launch ramps also include access for canoes.
5. School track facilities are included in jogging trails and were assumed to be a quarter mile in length.
6. Amphitheaters include all outdoor theaters.

7. Toboggan runs include all sled runs and sledding areas.

8. Basketball goals include basketball courts and each net is counted as one goal.

9. The community center designation includes the centers owned by the Greater Lafayette Community Centers, Inc., the centers owned by the Lafayette Board of Parks and Recreation, and other buildings with meeting rooms, banquet facilities and kitchens that can be utilized by the public for free or on a lease basis.

10. Ice rinks include ponds that are specifically designated for ice skating.

11. For all trail designations, an X appears where no information on its length exists.

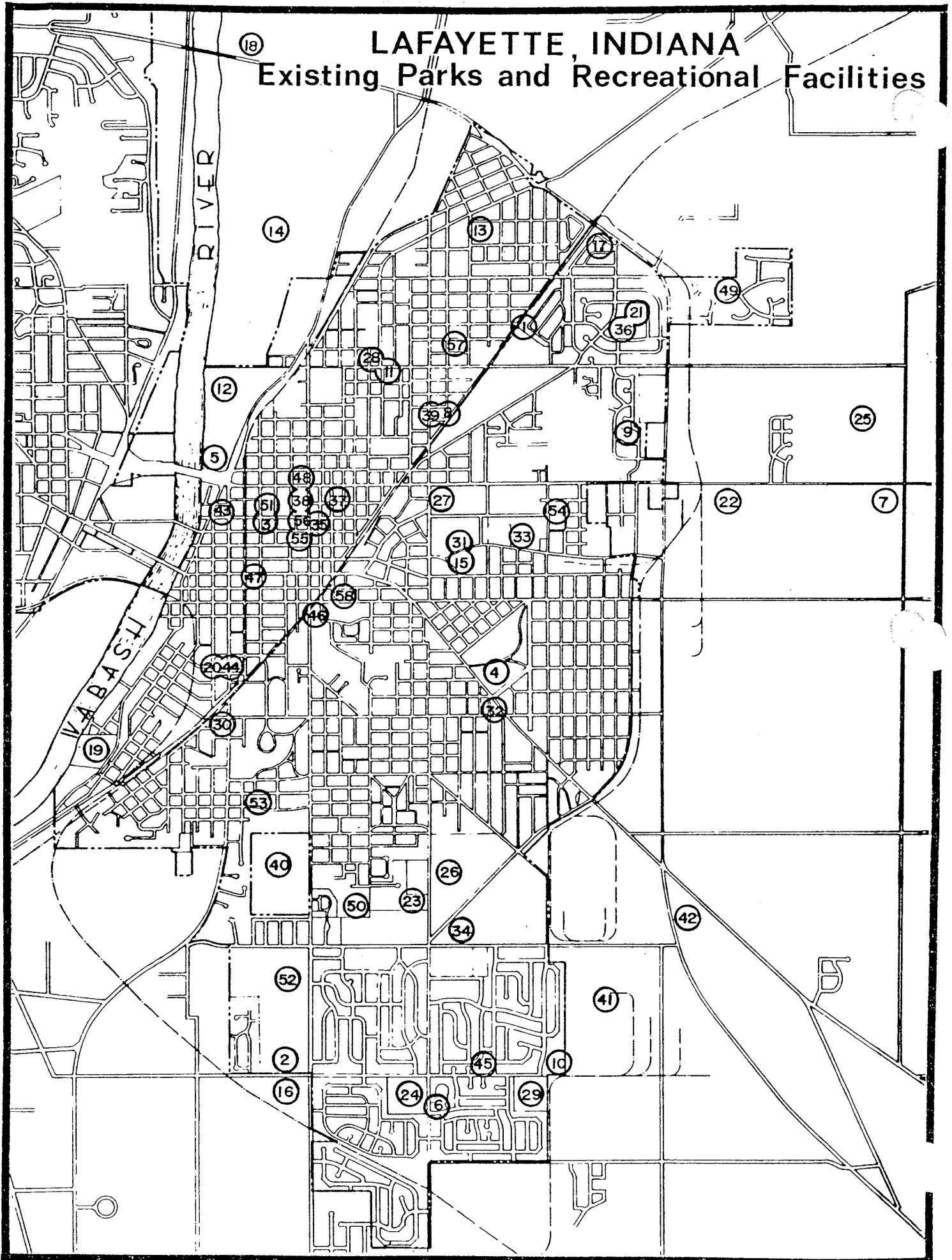
12. Utility systems are indicated even if only one utility exists at a specified site.

13. An X appears under Trails-cross country skiing where a golf course, for example, permits skiing on the entire course.

The inventory of existing facilities follows and is organized by location within the governmental jurisdictions.

LAFAYETTE, INDIANA

Existing Parks and Recreational Facilities



LAFAYETTE, INDIANA
Existing Parks and Recreational Facilities

1	Arlington Park	29	Miami Elementary School
2	Bishop Woods	30	Miller Elementary School
3	Centennial Park	31	Murdock Elementary School
4	Columbian Park	32	Oakland Elementary School
5	Digby Park	33	Sunnyside Junior High School
6	Edgelea Pool	34	Tecumseh Junior High School
7	Glen Acres Park	35	Tippecanoe Junior High School
8	Hanna Park	36	Vinton Elementary School
9	Hedgewood Park	37	Washington Elementary School
10	Kennedy Park	38	Boys' Club of Tippecanoe County, Inc.
11	Linnwood Park	39	Hanna Community Center
12	Lybault Field	40	Lafayette Country Club
13	McAllister Center	41	Lafayette Tennis Club
14	McAllister Park	42	Putt Putt
15	Murdock Park	43	Salvation Army
16	Neil Armstrong-Breakfast Optimist Park	44	Southside Community Center
17	North Park	45	Tahoe Swim Club
18	Ransdell Marina	46	Tippecanoe County Historical Museum
19	Shamrock Park	47	Tippecanoe Senior Citizen Center
20	South Tipp Park	48	U.S. National Guard
21	Vinton Swimming Pool	49	Vinton Woods Club
22	Crouch Elementary School	50	YMCA
23	Durgan Elementary School	51	YWCA
24	Edgelea Elementary School	52	Central Catholic High School
25	Glen Acres Elementary School	53	Lafayette Baptist School
26	Jefferson High School	54	Lafayette Christian School
27	Kennedy Field	55	St. Boniface Elementary School
28	Linnwood Elementary School	56	St. James Lutheran Elementary School
		57	St. Lawrence Elementary School
		58	St. Mary's Elementary School

[illegible]

Lafayette

[illegible]

Lafayette

Name of Facility	Private	Boys' Club of Twp. County Inc.	Central Catholic High School	Hanna Comm. Center	Lafayette Baptist School	Lafayette Christian School	Lafayette Country Club	Tiptecanoe County Historical Museum	Lafayette Tennis Club	Putt Putt	Salvation Army	Southside Comm. Ctr.	St. Boniface Elem. School	St. James Lutheran Elem. School	St. Lawrence Elem. School	St. Mary's Elem. School
Amphitheater																
Arboretum																
Archery range																
Ballfields-baseball			1			1										
Ballfields-softball																
Barbeque areas																
Basketball goals		6	8			5	1				2	6	2	1	4	4
Bathhouse																
Bathing beach																
Boat docks																
Boat launch ramps																
Campgrounds-Class A																
Campgrounds-Class B																
Campgrounds-Class C																
Comfort Station																
Community center		1		1								1				
Firing ranges																
Fishing areas			2			1										
Football fields																
Golf course-18 hole							1									
Golf course-9 hole																
Golf course-par 3																
Golf course-other																
Handball court																
Historical center								1								
Horseshoes																
Hunting areas																
Ice rink																
Lakes & ponds			1													
Multi-use grass area					1	1					1		1		1	1
Multi-use paved area																
Nature centers																
Nature preserves																
Overlooks																
Racquetball courts		1				1	1		1	1			1		1	1
Parking areas																
Shelters																
Picnic areas																
Playgrounds with apparatus						1					1			1		
Pools (reflecting & fountains)																
Riding stables																
River or creek access												1				
Shuffleboard courts																
Skateboard area																
Soccer field																
Swimming pool-25 yards						1										
Swimming pool-50 meter																
Swimming - wading																
Tennis courts							1	4	1	6						
Toboggan runs																
Trails-bike																
Trails-fitness																
Trails-handicapped																
Trails-hiking																
Trails-jogging			2													
Trails-nature																
Trails-ORV																
Trails-cross country skiing																
Trails-snowmobile																
Utility systems		1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Volleyball court																
Acres of land		.21	8	.8	3	4.4	73	1.2	5.8	2	.4	.4	.25	.25	1.2	2.79
Town/City																
Township																
County																
Purdue University																
School			1		1									1	1	1

INVENTORY FACILITY LIST

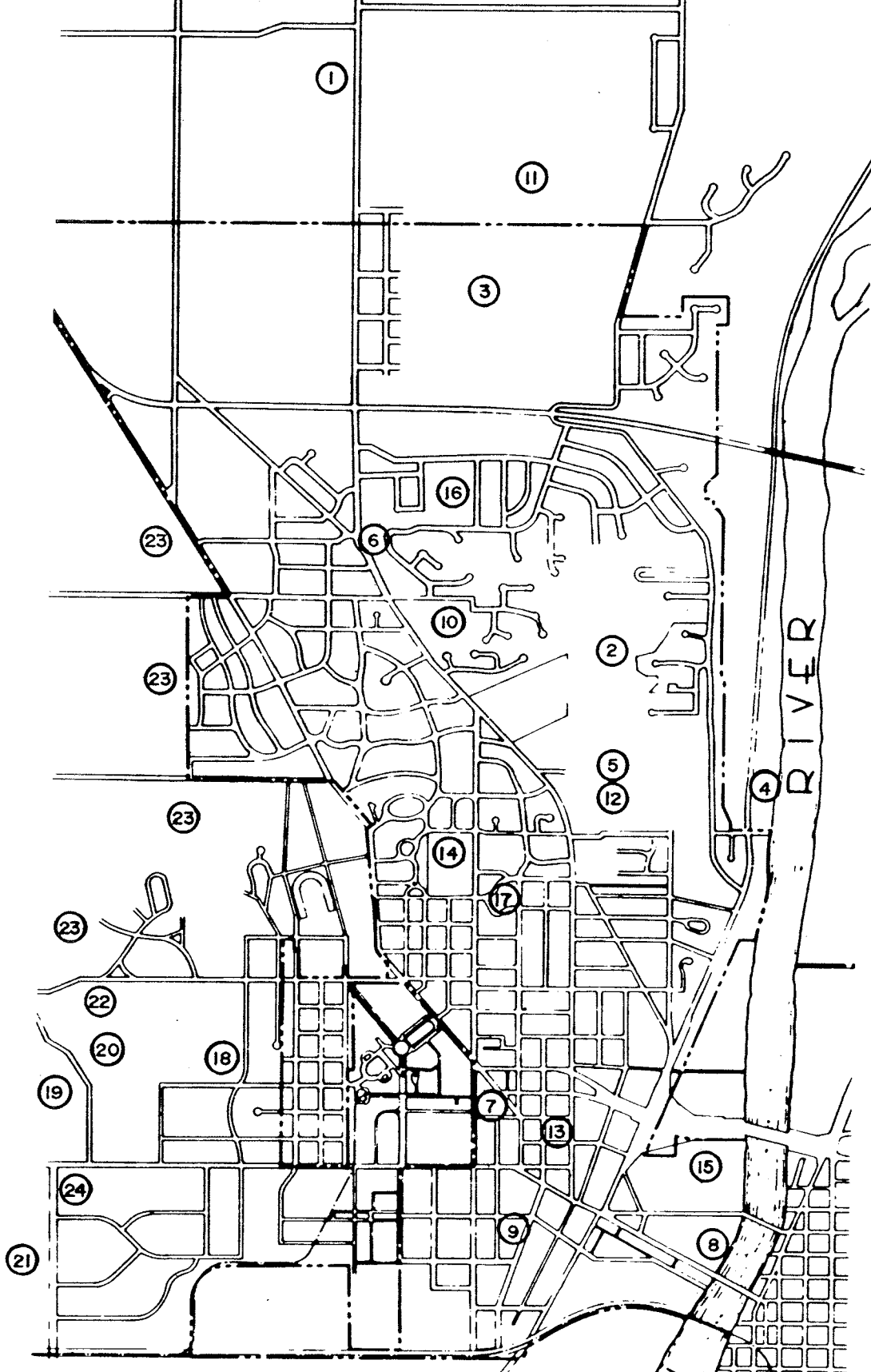
Lafayette

Name of Facility	Private (cont.)	Tahoe Swim Club	Tipecanoe Senior Citizen Center	U.S. National Guard Armory	Vinton Woods Club	YMCA	YMCA	Total
Amphitheater								1
Arboretum								0
Archery range								2
Ballfields-baseball								8
Ballfields-softball								14
Barbeque areas								3
Basketball goals								2
Bathhouse		6						6
Bathing beach		1						0
Boat docks								0
Boat launch ramps								1
Campgrounds-Class A								0
Campgrounds-Class B								0
Campgrounds-Class C								0
Comfort Station								1
Community center								1
Firing ranges								6
Fishing areas								0
Football fields								5
Golf course-18 hole								8
Golf course-9 hole								1
Golf course-par 3								0
Golf course-other								1
Handball court								2
Historical center								1
Horseshoes								3
Hunting areas								0
Ice rink								2
Lakes & ponds								1
Multi-use grass area								3
Multi-use paved area								1
Nature centers								0
Nature preserves								0
Overlooks								0
Racquetball courts								2
Parking areas								4
Shelters								1
Picnic areas								9
Playgrounds with apparatus								4
Pools (reflecting & fountains)								1
Riding stables								0
River or creek access								5
Shuffleboard courts								2
Skateboard area								0
Soccer field								0
Swimming pool-25 yards								8
Swimming pool-50 meter								0
Swimming - wading								6
Tennis courts								3
Toboggan runs								3
Trails-bike								X
Trails-fitness								0
Trails-handicapped								0
Trails-hiking								0
Trails-jogging								1
Trails-nature								0
Trails-ORV								0
Trails-cross country skiing								0
Trails-snowmobile								0
Utility systems								4
Volleyball court								1
Acres of land								973
Town/City								1.4
Township								8.9
County								5
Purdue University								.23
School								.1
								1.6

FIGURE 4

WEST LAFAYETTE, INDIANA

Existing Parks and Recreational Facilities



WEST LAFAYETTE, INDIANA
Existing Parks and Recreational Facilities

- 1 Cumberland Park
- 2 Happy Hollow Park
- 3 Lommel Park
- 4 Mascouten Park
- 5 Municipal Swimming Pool
- 6 North Salisbury Park
- 7 Senior Citizen Center
- 8 Tapawingo Park
- 9 Tommy Johnston Neighborhood Park
- 10 Burtsfield Elementary School
- 11 Cumberland Elementary School
- 12 Kingston Junior High School
- 13 Morton Elementary School
- 14 West Lafayette High School
- 15 Levee Court Club
- 16 Blessed Sacrament Church
- 17 St. Andrews United Methodist Church

PURDUE UNIVERSITY

- 18 Co-Rec
- 19 Horticulture Park
- 20 Intramural Fields (North)
- 21 Intramural Fields (South)
- 22 Pickett Memorial Park
- 23 Purdue Golf Course
- 24 Squirrel Park

INVENTORY FACILITY LIST West Lafayette

[illegible]

INVENTORY FACILITY LIST

West Lafayette

Name of Facility	Private (cont.)	Blessed Sacrament Church	St. Andrews United Methodist Church	Total
Amphitheater				0
Arboretum				0
Archery range				0
Ballfields-baseball				3
Ballfields-softball		1		5
Barbeque areas			1	8
Basketball goals				3
Bathhouse				1
Bathing beach				0
Boat docks				0
Boat launch ramps				1
Campgrounds-Class A				0
Campgrounds-Class B				0
Campgrounds-Class C				0
Comfort Station				0
Community center				1
Firing ranges				0
Fishing areas				2
Football fields		2		0
Golf course-18 hole				0
Golf course-9 hole				0
Golf course-par 3				0
Golf course-other				0
Handball court				0
Historical center				0
Horseshoes				0
Hunting areas				0
Ice rink				0
Lakes & ponds				0
Multi-use grass area		1		6
Multi-use paved area				5
Nature centers				0
Nature preserves				0
Overlooks				0
Racquetball courts				8
Parking areas		1		12
Shelters				10
Picnic areas			1	10
Playgrounds with apparatus			1	9
Pools (reflecting & fountains)				0
Riding stables				0
River or creek access				2
Shuffleboard courts				16
Skateboard area				0
Soccer field		3		7
Swimming pool-25 yards				1
Swimming pool-50 meter				0
Swimming - wading				12
Tennis courts				1
Toboggan runs				0
Trails-bike				0
Trails-fitness				2
Trails-handicapped				0
Trails-hiking				20
Trails-jogging				15
Trails-nature				X
Trails-ORV				0
Trails-cross country skiing				X
Trails-snowmobile				0
Utility systems		1		4
Volleyball court				8
Acres of land		12	1.7	233.8
Town/City				9
Township				0
County				0
Purdue University				0
School				0

INVENTORY FACILITY LIST

Purdue University

Name of Facility	Co-Rec	Horticulture Park	Intramural Fields (North)	Intramural Fields (South)	Pickett Memorial Pk	Purdue Golf Course	Squirrel Park	Total
Amphitheater								0
Arboretum		1						1
Archery range	2							2
Ballfields-baseball								0
Ballfields-softball	2	1	9	36				48
Barbeque areas		1			1		1	3
Basketball goals	21							21
Bathhouse	1							1
Bathing beach								0
Boat docks								0
Boat launch ramps								0
Campgrounds-Class A								0
Campgrounds-Class B								0
Campgrounds-Class C								0
Comfort Station							1	1
Community center								0
Firing ranges	1							1
Fishing areas								0
Football fields		1	1					2
Golf course-18 hole						2		2
Golf course-9 hole								0
Golf course-par 3								0
Golf course-other	1					1		2
Handball court	5							5
Historical center								0
Horseshoes	6							6
Hunting areas								0
Ice rink	1							1
Lakes & ponds								0
Multi-use grass area		1	1	1	1		1	6
Multi-use paved area								0
Nature centers								0
Nature preserves								0
Overlooks								0
Racquetball courts	16							16
Parking areas	1	1	1	1	1		1	6
Shelters								0
Picnic areas		1			1		1	3
Playgrounds with apparatus							1	1
Pools (reflecting & fountains)								0
Riding stables								0
River or creek access								0
Shuffleboard courts								0
Skateboard area								0
Soccer field	1		2					3
Swimming pool-25 yards	1							1
Swimming pool-50 meter	1							1
Swimming - wading								0
Tennis courts	30							30
Toboggan runs								0
Trails-bike								0
Trails-fitness			X					X
Trails-handicapped								0
Trails-hiking								0
Trails-jogging								0
Trails-nature								0
Trails-ORV								0
Trails-cross country skiing		X				X		X
Trails-snowmobile								0
Utility systems							1	1
Volleyball court	4						1	5
Acres of land								525
Town/City								0
Township								0
County								0
Purdue University								7

FIGURE 5

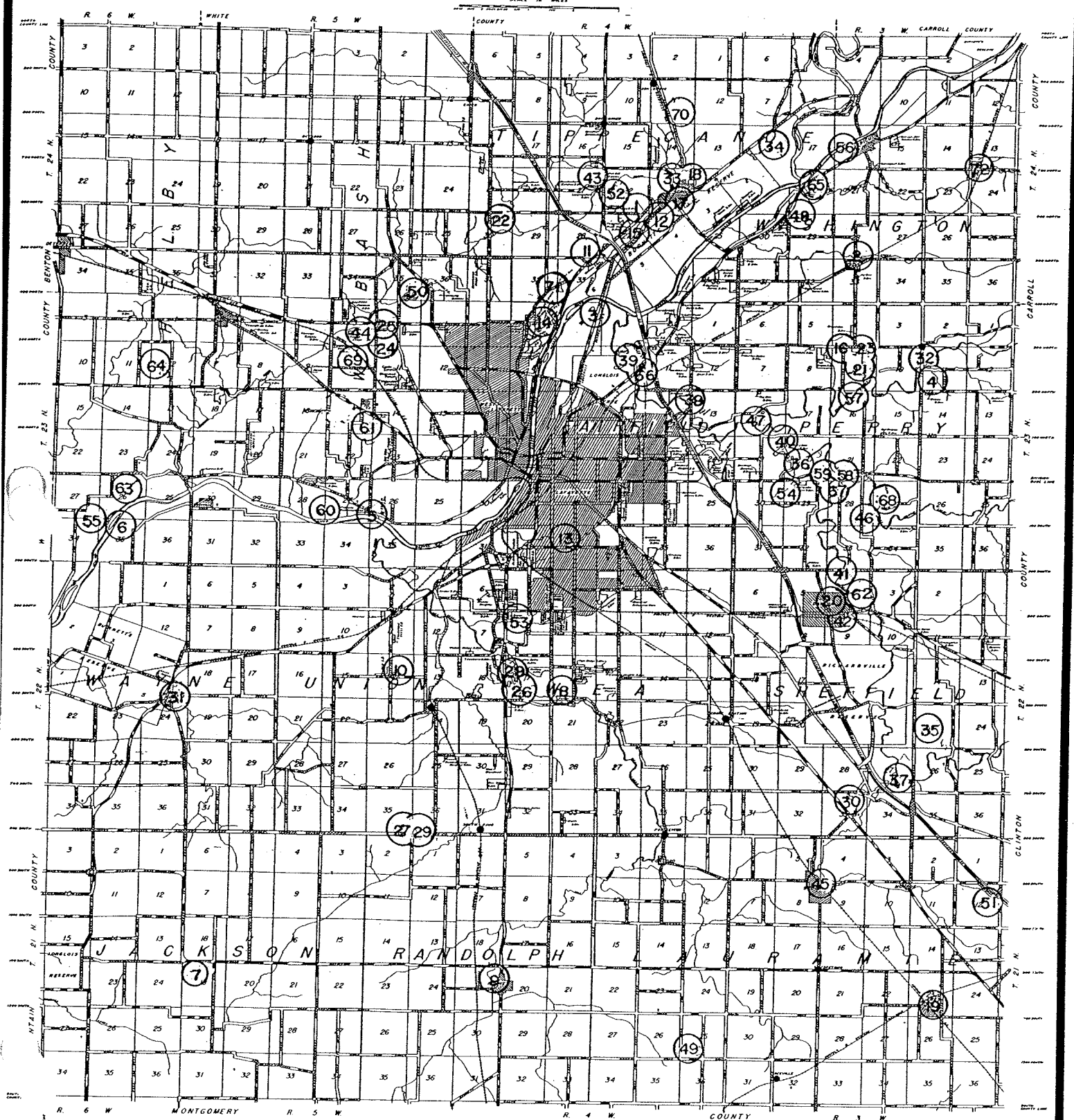
TIPPECANOE COUNTY, INDIANA

Existing Parks and Recreational Facilities

LEGEND

- INTERSTATE
- STATE AND FEDERAL ROADS
- HIGH SURFACE COUNTY ROADS
- INCLUDING TWP AND SEAL
- RAILROADS
- TOWNSHIP LINES
- SCHOOL SITES
- CONCENTRIC

SCALE IN MILES



TIPPECANOE COUNTY, INDIANA
Existing Parks and Recreational Facilities

1	Part of Battlefield site with Prophets Rock	36	Camp Cary B-S-A Camp
2	Buck Creek Community Center and Park	37	Camp Treece YMCA
3	Davis Ferry Park	38	Clegg Gardens
4	Fairview Community Center	39	Conservation Club
5	Fort Ouiatenon	40	County Road 100 N Access
6	Goose Island	41	County Road 200 S Access
7	Jackson Heights Community Center	42	Crouse Park-Dayton
8	Mar Len Park	43	Edwood Glen Country Club
9	Romney Community Center	44	Elks
10	Shadeland Recreation Center	45	Elliott Memorial Park
11	Tecumseh Trails	46	Firing Range
12	Tippecanoe Battlefield Memorial	47	First Wildcat Park
13	Tippecanoe Fairgrounds	48	For-Rest Hills Stables
14	Tippecanoe Nature Preserve	49	Foxton Farm Stables
15	Wabash Heritage Trail	50	Hadley Lake
16	Perry Township Tennis	51	Ken-Do Lake
17	Battle Ground Elementary School	52	Kings Hill Stable
18	Battle Ground Junior High School	53	KOA Campground
19	Clarks Hill Elementary School	54	Lafayette Bowman
20	Dayton Elementary School	55	4-H Leadership Center
21	East Tapp Junior High School	56	Leisure-Time - Americus
22	Harrison High School	57	Mis-So-La
23	Hershey Elementary School	58	Monitor Canoe Rental
24	Klondike Elementary School	59	Monitor Springs
25	Klondike Junior High School	60	Ouiatenon Sportsman Club
26	Mayflower Mill Elementary School	61	Par View Corp
27	Mintonye Elementary School	62	Pathway Park
28	McCutcheon High School	63	Purdue Hills
29	Southwestern Junior High School	64	Purdue Wildlife Reserve
30	Wainwright Junior High School	65	River Junction
31	West Point Elementary School	66	State Road 25 Access
32	Aca-Pi-Ki Landing	67	State Road 26 Access
33	Battle Ground Athletic Park	68	Sycamore Valley Girl Scout Camp
34	Battle Ground-Lafayette Country Club	69	Three C's Stable
35	Big Fish-N-Campground	70	Wolf Park
		71	Seventh Day Adventist School
		72	Colburn Community Park

INVENTORY FACILITY LIST Tippecanoe County

[illegible]

INVENTORY FACILITY LIST Tippecanoe County

[illegible]

INVENTORY FACILITY LIST

Tippecanoe County

[illegible]

INVENTORY FACILITY LIST	
Tippecanoe County	
Name of Facility	Private (cont.)
	First Wildcat Park
	For-Rest Mills Stables
	Foxton Farm Stables
	Hadley Lake
	Ken-Do Lake
	Kings Hill Stable
	KOA Campground
	Lafayette Bowman
	4-H Leadership Ctr.
	Leisure Time - Americas
	Mis-So-La
	Monitor Canoe Rental
	Monitor Springs
	Olatation Sports-man Club
	Par View Corp
	Pathway Park
	Purdue Hills
	Purdue Wildlife Reserve

28

INVENTORY FACILITY LIST Tippecanoe County
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[illegible]

In addition to those park and recreation facilities which appear in the inventory on the preceding pages, a list of quasi-recreational facilities is included here.

Bowling:

Elston Lanes :
Market Square Lanes
Rose Lanes
Star Lanes

Dance:

Arthur Murray Dance Studios

Health Spa/Physical Conditioning:

Aerobic Dancing Inc.
Gloria Marshall
Jeff's Gym
Nu-Life Fitness Center
Lee's Karate Academy
Elaine Powers
National Weight Control Clinic
Silhouette Health Spa

Skating Rinks:

Aca Y Alla
Skate Away

Many of the parks located in neighborhoods have either been rehabilitated or are in the process of rehabilitation. Hanna, South Tipp and Centennial Parks for instance, which were renovated as a part of the previous five year development plan, are all located in low income areas or in areas with a concentration of minorities or both. These parks are also completely handicapped accessible.

Most of the elementary schools are well dispersed around the community and are reasonably accessible to their respective neighborhoods. Those neighborhood schools that have been closed as a result of declining enrollments have been reused almost immediately; Highland Elementary was purchased by the Lafayette Baptist School, and Longlois Elementary was purchased by the Lafayette Park Board. This reuse has maintained the level of service to these neighborhoods and in the case of McAllister Center (Longlois Elementary) increased service. The final disposition of Tippecanoe Junior High has not yet been determined. All of the schools in Lafayette are at least potentially handicapped accessible. Linnwood Elementary and Washington Elementary are utilized for wheelchair basketball.

Many of the larger parks in the system have potential for further development. This of course excludes Columbian Park which is highly developed and highly used. The age of this park and the extent to which it is used will necessitate some costly repairs and renovation. The park does, however, contain a regional baseball stadium in excellent condition. In addition to its other functions, it has been the home of the Colt League World Series for the past several years. Also, the Jenks Rest building houses a senior citizen center which is located in an area with a high concentration of persons age 55 and older.

The two larger parks in the southern part of Lafayette, Neil Armstrong and Bishop Woods both have potential for additional development and are located near an area where residential growth is expected to occur.

The river front parks, McAllister, Lybault, and Digby all make good use of land that otherwise has limited development potential because of flooding. However, the same problems that limit development potential are also present for the park facilities. Because the land lies in the flood plain, the golf course and ballfields are sometimes too wet to use after the normal playing seasons have begun. Sufficient land does exist at these three facilities to significantly increase recreation opportunities.

In West Lafayette there is a growing need for neighborhood parks. The Tommy Johnston Park has been renovated into a heavily used facility for the southern section of West Lafayette and it is the only complete mini park in the entire city. The land for North Salisbury Park has been acquired but is in need of development funds.

The West Lafayette Park Board works hand in hand with the West Lafayette School Board in providing neighborhood play areas. The Park Board also maintains the playgrounds at Blessed Sacrament and St. Andrews nursery schools. Kingston Junior High School is used for wheelchair basketball. All of the West Lafayette schools are at least partially accessible to the handicapped.

The larger parks within the system provide the greatest potential for expansion and improvement. The aesthetic qualities of Happy Hollow Park along with its accessibility

make it one of the most highly used parks in the community. The park serves as a bird sanctuary and its natural beauty makes landscaping unnecessary. However there is a severe need for an erosion control program and a solution found for the inadequate design of a combined sanitary and storm sewer. These problems must be solved if development is to continue at this site. Because of these problems some of the foot trails will be closed this summer.

The riverfront parks, Tapawingo and Mascouten, have been expanded and make good use of riverfront land. Mascouten is more limited because it is located within the flood plain and its facilities are water-oriented. On the other hand, the majority of Tapawingo is built on the levee, the facilities are well kept and highly used. There is a growth potential here for future bike and hiking trails.

Another large park proposed for the northern part of West Lafayette is Cumberland Park. This park has good development potential and its location is within an area where residential growth is expected to occur.

West Lafayette is also adjacent to Purdue University and their facilities encompass the western boundary of the city. Purdue's facilities are well maintained and of these the Horticulture Park, the Purdue Golf Course and the intramural fields are all open to the public.

Outside the urban area much of the County's recreational facilities center around the water corridors of the Wabash River, the Wildcat Creek, and the Tippecanoe River.

Along the Wabash, Fort Ouiatenon, Prophets Rock, Tippecanoe Battlefield Memorial, and Tecumseh Trail are the most significant recreational and historic parks.

These sites provide land and water activities; however the low flow of the Wabash in the summer months limits power boating and poor water quality discourages water contact sports. There is potential for extensive expansion and development along the Wabash River corridor. The plans for the Wabash Heritage Trail along the riverfront between Fort Ouiatenon and the Tippecanoe Battlefield are in the land acquisition and development stage.

The Wildcat Creek system includes the north, middle and south forks. The Wildcat Park Foundation has created a system of creek accesses and parks which offer a variety of facilities. Development of this corridor has been limited by its designation as a part of Indiana's Natural and Scenic Rivers System.

The development areas along the Tippecanoe River are primarily restricted by the natural terrain to the top of the banks. Canoeing opportunities are available along this beautiful and peaceful river corridor.

There are two notable nature preserves within the County. North of Battle Ground is Wolf Park Nature Preserve. It has limited access to the public but is one of the County's most unusual resource areas partly because of its large land holdings. Clegg Botanical Gardens provides nature interpretive trails throughout its scenic woodlands. Other than Purdue's Horticulture Park it is the only arboretum in the County. Its terrain varies from rolling hills to steep slopes, which are used to create trails of varying degrees of difficulty.

The 4-H Leadership Center and the Purdue Hills are two large recreational areas in the western part of the County and are located in close proximity to one another. They

are both well maintained facilities and provide a variety of recreational activities, although somewhat restricted for use by the general public. The 4-H Leadership Center and the Tippecanoe Battle Ground Memorial are both recognized as retreat centers.

Outlying areas, especially in the western and southern portions of the County, previously had few recreational facilities. The Tippecanoe County Park and Recreation Board has since acquired former public school buildings for reuse as community centers. Those centers, such as the Romney Community Center and the Shadeland Community Center, are examples of this kind of adaptive reuse that have increased the level of service to the rural areas.

B. Open Space

The Phased Land Use Plan for Tippecanoe County is the direct outgrowth of the Land Use Potentials Study described in Volume I of the Comprehensive Plan. The central piece of that study is the decision-making model seen in Figure 6.

Eight factors have been included which have predictive value with regard to determining potential for use within five basic and broad land use categories. The Open Space category includes park lands, recreational facilities, school sites, cemeteries and concentrations of undisturbed natural vegetation.

The land use potentials system awards points for potential use as open space based on the presence of forested areas and flooding soils, current use as open space, and to a lesser extent location adjacent to a railroad right-of-way. Consequently, the best potential for open space uses by-and-large follows the current pattern of such uses: mostly adjacent to the County's rivers and creek systems. This is where major concentrations of undisturbed natural vegetation can be found. Thus, according to the Phased Land Use Plan, open space land use potential is highest along most stretches of the Wabash River, especially southwest of the urban area, and along the various forks and branches of the Wildcat, Wea, Flint, Indian, Burnett's, Moots, Sugar and Buck Creeks (see Figure 2).

Excepting those facilities owned and operated by the Tippecanoe County Park and Recreation Board, as described in this volume, most land classified in the open space category

FIGURE 6

FACTORS																																																																																																																							
RESIDENTIAL								AGRICULTURAL								INDUSTRIAL								COMMERCIAL								OPEN SPACE																																																																																							
2	1	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	2	1	0	1																																																																																										
SOIL PRODUCTIVITY								SOIL LIMITATIONS								TENDENCY TO FLOOD								FORESTED								SANITARY SEWER								ACCESSIBILITY								RAILROADS & AIRPORTS								CURRENT & EXPECTED USE																																																															
LOW								MOD								HI								VHI								LOW								MOD								HI								VHI																ALL																																															
SLIGHT								MOD								SEVERE																SLIGHT																MOD								SEVERE																FLOODING SOILS								ALL OTHER SOILS																																							
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PAVED <.5 MI								PAVED >.5 MI								MAJOR INSECTN OR R-O-W								ALL								MAJOR INSECTN ST/FEED R-O-W								INTER-STATE R-O-W								PAVED <.5 MI								INTER-STATE R-O-W								PAVED >.5 MI								ALL																																															
																< 300 FT & PROX								ALL & PROX																< 300 FT & PROX								300 FT & PROX																< 300 FT & PROX								> 300 FT & PROX																																															
RES.																																O.S.								AG.																								O.S.								IND.																O.S.								COMM																O.S.							

LAND USE POTENTIALS
DECISION-MAKING MATRIX

represents a visual amenity only. There is no implication that these lands are to be specifically developed for public recreation or to provide unrestricted access to adjacent waterways.

Additional analysis was performed by Staff on those areas identified in the Land Use Potentials Study with open space potential. Information on soils limitations was taken from USDA-SCS-Indiana Soil Survey Interpretation Sheets, prepared throughout the late 1970's. Data about relative levels of limitations - slight, moderate, and severe - for camp areas, paths and trails, playgrounds, and picnic areas were mapped for the open space land use. Four separate maps, one for each kind of development were generated and can serve as site selection guides for any public agency or private organization seeking land for recreation development.

A. Standards and Guidelines

Standards are guidelines used in the formulation of needs for any park plan and provide a basis for defining a land acquisition and development program. They also provide answers to such questions as:

1. How many facilities are required?
2. How many acres of land are required?
3. What types of parks and facilities can best serve the community?

There is no one set of standards for recreation areas and facilities. National and state standards vary considerably. Terminology also has different meanings in different communities. Therefore, the standards used in this plan have been derived locally, and are based on an amalgam of several sets of published standards and on local conditions and recreation preferences. The following points also need to be considered along with standards when they are to be used for analyzing delivery of service:

1. Geographic Distribution - The park areas must be distributed throughout the community so that certain types are within walking distance of all age groups.
2. Physical Barriers - A park on one side of a major thoroughfare will not serve the needs of young children on the other side.
3. Physical Characteristics - The capacity of a park area to accommodate uses is dependent upon such factors as soil, slopes, vegetation and size.

Two types of standards are recognized in this plan: park types and facility requirements. The standard number of park acres per 1000 persons is based on a comprehensive park system comprised of a variety of park types, each of which serves a particular purpose and area, varying in size according to function and location.

Standards defining the number of people to be served by a particular facility are found in Figures 7 and 8. Standards have been calculated using all existing facilities whether public or private. This plan recognizes the fact that while private facilities may have a limited service area or clientele they do help meet demands and deficiencies in the provision of recreational services.

Population figures used in calculating the standards are found in Table 1 below.

Table 1
Population of Lafayette, West Lafayette and Tippecanoe County
1950-1990

	Lafayette	West Lafayette	Balance of County	Tippecanoe County
1950	35,568	11,873	37,042	84,483
1960	42,330	12,680	34,112	89,122
1970	44,955	19,157	45,266	109,378
1980	42,878	21,197	56,450	120,525
1985*	42,900	21,200	60,100	124,200
1990*	42,900	21,200	63,400	127,500

*Projected

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, and Tippecanoe County Area Plan
Commission Staff analysis.

The population figures used for children ages 0-14 were obtained from the first three cohorts of the Indiana University School of Business, Indiana Population Projections State Board of Health 1978 Series. The Area Plan Commission

Staff then adjusted these figures using the assumptions that the total population of Lafayette and West Lafayette would remain constant, and that historic variation in household makeup would also remain constant; that is the largest families are located in unincorporated Tippecanoe County and the smallest in West Lafayette. These population figures are found in Table 2 below.

Table 2
Population Projections: Children Ages 0-14

	1980		1985		1990	
	Tot.Pop.	0-14 Pop.	Tot.Pop.	0-14 Pop.	Tot.Pop.	0-14 Pop.
Tippecanoe Co.	120,500	24,350	124,200	23,350	127,500	22,450
Lafayette	42,900	9,520	42,900	8,800	42,900	8,180
West Lafayette	21,200	3,480	21,200	3,200	21,200	3,000
Balance	56,400	11,350	60,100	11,350	63,400	11,270

MINI PARKS - Standard: Not Applicable

(Block Park, Tot Lot, Vest-Pocket, etc.)

Purpose: To provide protected play spaces for young children in residential areas and space and activities for adults in residential or commercial areas.

Character: Those facilities serving younger children are designed for intensive use and supervised play. It is essentially a substitute for a backyard and is thus normally provided only in high-density areas. Those designed for adults offer an appropriate setting for social interaction, and provide a passive and relaxing area of green within the business district, for local business people and shoppers. The "Village Green" and "Town Square", common in many eastern towns are prototypes of this park. The Courthouse Squares found throughout Indiana and in Lafayette are also examples of urban type parks. These parks may include activities for the elderly and very young and should be located within or near the community's commercial areas. They may also serve as gathering spots for special community events or festivals and for transit patrons.

Service Area: Within five minutes walking time and located in areas of high population density and high employment density within urban areas.

Optimum Size: Not applicable. These areas are generally lots which become available as older buildings are razed.

Special Features and Considerations: The small size and intensive use of this park type necessitates a design for use by specific age groups to avoid conflicts among users.

Facilities for young children should be located in high density residential areas. Children should not be required to cross a major arterial street to reach the park. Those facilities designed for adult use should be located in the central business area or in neighborhoods having a large elderly population. This park type is generally not needed in low density residential areas. The mini-park is a "walk to" facility and requires no parking. However, access must be considered for maintenance vehicles.

<u>Mini Parks</u>	Standard: N/A	<u>Acreage</u>
1. Centennial Park		0.5
2. South Tipp Park		1.0
3. Salvation Army		0.4
4. North Salisbury Park		0.3
5. Blessed Sacrament Church		12.0
6. St. Andrews United Methodist Church		4.7

In addition to those mini-parks located in residential areas, several are located in the Central Business District as follows:

1. Courthouse Square and Fountain
2. Landscaped sitting area at Lafayette Bank and Trust
3. Landscaped sitting area at the Purdue National Bank Building

NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS - Standard: 2.5 acres/1000 people

Purpose: To provide active and passive recreation facilities for all age groups within normal walking distance of neighborhood residents.

Character: High-use capacity and accessibility are the important qualities of this park classification. High-use capacity is achieved in the form of good drainage, uncluttered areas and rolling to level land. Accessibility is provided in the form of minimum road, terrain and structural barriers between the park and residents.

Service Area: 5 to 15 minute walking time radius.

Optimum Size: Generally ranges from 5 to 50 acres. Also includes those parks that are below the minimum acreage but function as neighborhood parks.

Special Features and Considerations: The neighborhood park is a focal point of activity for preteen and teenage groups. However, a multiple use program for all age groups should be a part of the basic concept for this type of park, particularly when the park is coordinated with a school site. This park should contain a wide variety of use areas:

Active sport and game areas, such as softball diamonds, basketball courts, football fields, swimming pools, swinging, etc.; areas for quiet contemplation, social gathering, and activity observation; simple open space to separate conflicting use areas, allow for overflow, and give the impression of spaciousness.

Access to the neighborhood park is not limited to the car, although the car requires major consideration. Participants will arrive by foot and, in some cases, by public transportation. The parking lots are located where concentrations of activity will occur. The major activities will be concentrated around the pool, court games, and playground. The ballfields will also require parking provisions for certain periods of the day to accommodate league events. In this park, the undeveloped land becomes a manicured area which is arranged to separate uses.

Two types of neighborhood parks are identified. The two park types are the school-park and neighborhood park. these two parks present alternate approaches to meeting the recreation needs of the neighborhood. However, the school-park facility presents the highest recreation potential, the most efficient use of land and the widest possible scope of recreation opportunities of the two.

School-Park

Function: The purpose of the school-park is to provide year-round recreation activities and programs for all age groups within the neighborhood. Organized events, team and individual participatory facilities, instructional programs and passive landscaped areas are the major resources of this type of park. Development and maintenance of this type of facility should proceed on a cooperative basis between the Park Board and the School District.

Neighborhood Park

Function: The neighborhood park, when separated from the school-park, is an attractive green space within the neighborhood with facilities for unorganized outdoor activity. The importance of this type of park increases as the population density and therefore the need for open space in the neighborhood increases.

<u>Neighborhood Parks/School Parks</u>	Standard: 2.5 ac/1000	<u>Acreage</u>
1. Arlington Park		1.00
2. Hanna Park		0.75
3. Hedgewood Park		1.00
4. Kennedy Park		17.00
5. Linnwood Park		0.50
6. McAllister Center		7.00
7. North Park		0.75
8. Shamrock Park		11.00
9. Crouch Elementary School		10.00
10. Durgan Elementary School		15.00
11. Edgelea Elementary School		15.00
12. Glen Acres Elementary School		12.00
13. Jefferson High School		15.00
14. Linnwood Elementary School		2.00
15. Miami Elementary School		15.00
16. Miller Elementary School		4.00
17. Murdock Elementary School		6.00
18. Oakland Elementary School		4.00
19. Sunnyside Junior High School		15.00
20. Tecumseh Junior High School		5.00
21. Tippecanoe Junior High School		1.00
22. Vinton Elementary School		10.00
23. Washington Elementary School		2.00
24. Central Catholic High School		8.00
25. Lafayette Baptist School		3.00
26. Lafayette Christian School		4.40
27. St. Boniface Elementary School		0.25
28. St. James Lutheran Elementary School		0.25
29. St. Lawrence Elementary School		1.20
30. St. Mary's Elementary School		2.79
31. Buck Creek Community Center and Park		4.00
32. Fairview Community Center		1.50
33. Jackson Heights Community Center		5.00
34. Romney Community Center		2.00

35. Battle Ground Elementary School	13.00
36. Battle Ground Junior High School	
37. Clarks Hill Elementary School	3.00
38. Dayton Elementary School	14.00
39. East Tipp Junior High School	20.00
40. Harrison High School	55.00
41. Hershey Elementary School	15.00
42. Klondike Elementary School	29.40
43. Klondike Junior High School	
44. Mayflower Mill Elementary School	18.00
45. Mintonye Elementary School	15.00
46. McCutcheon High School	49.80
47. Southwestern Junior High School	20.00
48. Wainwright Junior High School	30.00
49. West Point Elementary School	5.00
50. Crouse Park-Dayton	2.20
51. Elliott Memorial Park	4.00
52. Monitor Springs	1.00
53. Pathway Park	1.70
54. Seventh Day Adventist School	3.00
55. Lommel Park	5.00
56. Tapawingo Park	13.20
57. Tommy Johnston Neighborhood Park	0.60
58. Burtsfield Elementary School	16.00
59. Cumberland Elementary School	27.30
60. Kingston Junior High School	20.00
61. Morton Elementary School	3.50
62. West Lafayette High School	13.20
63. Pickett Memorial Park	4.00
64. Squirrel Park	4.50
65. Colburn Community Park	2.58
	<u>Existing</u> 611.37

<u>Standards</u> (acres)	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1990</u>
	301.31	310.50	318.75
Surplus/Deficit	+310.06	+300.87	+292.62

COMMUNITY PARKS - Standard: 2.5 ac./1000 people

Purpose: To provide an activity-dominated recreation area with a moderate amount of managed undeveloped land that can sustain continued heavy use.

Character: Variety and high-use capacity are important qualities of this park classification. Variety is obtained in the form of moderate slopes, rolling land forms, partial tree cover. High-use capacity is achieved with a site having good drainage, stable soil conditions, relatively level land.

A community park serves a variety of active and passive recreation interests within a setting of open lawns, wooded areas and rolling topography. It can also include adult educational facilities. Golf driving ranges, etc., which are incompatible in smaller parks, are suitable and desirable features. This park serves several neighborhoods.

Undeveloped Land: 20 to 40 percent of total park area, including support acreage.

Service Area: 10 minute driving time radius.

Optimum Size: Generally ranges from 50 to 100 acres.

Special Features and Considerations: Should be accessible by public transportation and have ample space for off-street parking. Because of the high daily participation rate characteristics of this type of recreation area, two entrances are required.

<u>Community Parks</u>		Standard: 2.5 ac./1000	<u>Acreage</u>
1.	Bishop Woods		55.00
2.	Digby Park		7.00
3.	Murdock Park		6.00
4.	Neil Armstrong-Breakfast Optimist Park		26.00
5.	Happy Hollow Park		81.00
6.	Mascouten Park		6.00
7.	Davis Ferry Park		13.00
8.	Mar Len Park		29.00
9.	Tecumseh Trails		13.00
10.	Tippecanoe Fairgrounds		24.80
11.	Battle Ground Athletic Park		4.00
12.	Horticulture Park		24.00
		Existing	288.80

<u>Standards (acres)</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1990</u>
	301.31	310.50	318.75
Surplus/Deficit	-12.51	-21.70	-29.95

DISTRICT PARKS - Standard: 4.0 ac./1000 people

Purpose: To provide easily accessible and more intensive recreational activity for a region, within a natural environment that is less extensive and dramatic than a Regional Park environment.

Character: Variety and openness are the important qualities of this park classification. Variety is obtained by utilizing a site with interesting topography but it need not have dramatic terrain and vegetation features. Openness should be provided in the form of undeveloped land and scenic views. The district park provides a wide range of active and passive, indoor and outdoor recreation facilities within a definite natural setting. It should contain features that will attract residents from the entire community and provide ample space so people have an opportunity to enjoy expansive natural areas.

Undeveloped Land: 40 to 60 percent of total park area including support acreage.

Service Area: 20 minute driving time radius.

Optimum Size: 100 to 300 acres. The larger size is appropriate if a golf course is included as a part of the park.

Special Features and Considerations: The park contains a large area and should be in close proximity to future densely populated areas where land will become increasingly scarce. It should include water, interesting topography, large wooded areas and open fields as well as areas for active and organized recreation.

<u>District Parks</u>	Standard: 4.0 ac./1000 people	<u>Acreage</u>
1. Columbian Park		63.00
2. Lyboult Field		52.00
3. McAllister Park		370.00
4. Fort Ouiatenon		34.00
5. Shadeland Recreation Center		5.00
6. Tippecanoe Battlefield Memorial		96.00
7. Wabash Heritage Trail		33.00
8. Clegg Gardens		8.34
9. First Wildcat Park		5.33
	Existing	<u>789.70</u>

<u>Standards (acres)</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1990</u>
	482.10	496.80	570.00
Surplus/Deficit	+307.60	+292.90	+279.70

REGIONAL PARKS - Standard: 20 ac./1000 people

Purpose: To provide outdoor recreational opportunities in a natural environment.

Character: Extensive areas of undeveloped land are evident in the classification along with a variety of vegetation and terrain. The developed portions of these parks are intensively developed for recreational use.

Undeveloped Land: 50 to 70 percent of the total area, including support acreage.

Service Area: Approximately 60 minute driving time radius.

Optimum Size: 250 acres is recommended and may go up to several thousand acres.

Special Features and Considerations: Although unique natural features may be absent, such natural features as trees, open areas and topography are major considerations in the determination of design and visitor capacities. Water-based recreation areas are usually provided in this classification.

Regional Parks Standard: 20 ac./1000 people Acreage

None

<u>Standards</u> (acres)	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1990</u>
	2410.50	2484.00	2550.00
Surplus/Deficit	-2410.50	-2484.00	-2550.00

Unique Resource Area

Standard: N/A

Purpose: Protection and preservation of outstanding historical, natural areas, or wildlife areas.

Character:

1. The character of historical areas is determined by the event, individual, or structure of historical importance which is being preserved.
2. The character of natural areas is determined by the unique natural area being preserved. These areas may be biologically, geologically, or ecologically unique and are considered to be of a very fragile nature.
3. Extensive areas to be used for the provision of fish and wildlife habitat improvement and protection.

Undeveloped Area: Approaches 100 percent in nature preserves.

Service Area: Sites are not selected on the basis of proximity to population centers. The areas may vary from local to nationwide significance.

Optimum Size: This is not a determining factor. Size is completely dependent upon how much area is needed to preserve the features in question.

Special Features and Considerations: Guides or interpreters are often provided. By the nature of these areas, all features are considered as special and of unique interest. Carrying capacities for nature and wildlife preserves must be determined and enforced to ensure their preservation.

Facilities and Activities: The only recreation activities usually permitted in nature and wildlife preserves are hiking and observation. Historical areas are generally limited to observation and interpretation, but may include picnic areas.

<u>Unique Resource Areas</u>	Standard: N/A	<u>Acreage</u>
1. Part of Battlefield site w/ Prophets Rock		41.60
2. Fort Ouiatenon		34.00
3. Goose Island		7.60
4. Tippecanoe Nature Preserve		37.00
5. Tippecanoe Battlefield Memorial		96.00
6. Hadley Lake		34.00
7. Purdue Wildlife Reserve		250.00
8. Wolf Park		74.00
Existing		574.20

Environmental Corridor Systems

Standard: N/A

Purpose: To provide a lineal scenic corridor, through and beyond populated areas that may or may not connect to major recreation areas, places of historic significance and areas of unique and outstanding scenic value.

Character: Variety and accessibility are the important qualities of this recreation form. Variety is provided in the form of terrain, geology, water, vegetation, and spatial patterns. Accessibility in the form of relatively easy movement along the corridor is essential. This movement may be by trail or by stream and may follow natural or man-made corridors.

Undeveloped Land: All areas except access points and the trail.

Service Area: Varies according to significance and size.

Optimum Size: One mile or more.

Special Features and Considerations: Corridors outside organized recreation areas should lead to or past points of interest. These points of interest may be scenic, historic, cultural, or activity oriented recreation areas. The width of trails should vary according to the natural conditions but the minimum width should be six to eight feet. Streams and other water courses, power or other utility rights-of-way, and abandoned railroad rights-of-way all have excellent potential for environmental corridor development. Because of the incompatibility of their use, the various types of trails should be separated in the corridor.

Environmental Corridor Systems

Acreage

1. Wabash Heritage Trail

33.00

The following table has been prepared to summarize the park type and area standards found on the proceeding pages.

Table 3
Tippecanoe County
Standards vs. Supply

Type of Park	1980	1985	1990
Mini-Parks:			
Standard: N/A	-	-	-
Supply	18.9+ac	18.9+ac	18.9+ac
Surplus or Deficit	-	-	-
Neighborhood:			
Standard: 2.5 ac/1000 p	301.31 ac	310.50 ac	318.75 ac
Supply	611.37 ac	611.37 ac	611.37 ac
Surplus or Deficit	+310.06 ac	+300.87 ac	+292.62 ac
Community:			
Standard: 2.5 ac/1000 p	301.31 ac	310.50 ac	318.75 ac
Supply	288.80 ac	288.80 ac	288.80 ac
Surplus or Deficit	-12.51 ac	-21.70 ac	-29.95 ac
District:			
Standard: 4.0 ac/1000 p	482.10 ac	496.80 ac	510.00 ac
Supply	789.70 ac	789.70 ac	789.70 ac
Surplus or Deficit	+307.60 ac	+292.90 ac	+279.70 ac
Regional:			
Standard: 20 ac/1000 p	2410.50 ac	2484.00ac	2550.00 ac
Supply	-	-	-
Surplus or Deficit	-2410.50 ac	-2484.00ac	-2550.00 ac
Unique Resource Areas:			
Standard: N/A	-	-	-
Supply	574.20 ac	574.20 ac	574.20 ac
Surplus or Deficit	-	-	-
Environmental Corridor Systems:			
Standard: N/A	-	-	-
Supply	33.00 ac	33.00 ac	33.00
Surplus or Deficit	-	-	-

Table 3 indicates that there is a large surplus acreage of neighborhood parks, but this summary provides no information about the distribution of this acreage. In other words, are those neighborhood parks located so that all of the community's population centers are being served and will existing neighborhood parks serve the three major residential expansion areas anticipated by the Land Use Plan?

The residential expansion area located just to the south of Lafayette in Wea Township has a realistic potential for 8100 additional dwelling units. Using a figure of 2.75 persons per household one could reasonably expect 22,275 more persons in this area. A neighborhood park has a service area of a six block radius. The existing neighborhood parks in the City of Lafayette which are closest to this expansion area are Shamrock Park, Miller Elementary School, Lafayette Baptist School and Miami Elementary School, but their service areas do not extend into the growth sector. Mayflower Mill Elementary and Mar Len Park at the southern end of the expansion area serve approximately 5% of the existing, expected and projected residential use. Using the neighborhood park standard of 2.5 acres per 1000 people, an additional 52 acres of neighborhood parks would be needed to serve just the projected population. Additional acreage is still needed to serve the existing population. If two new elementary schools are built in this sector, one each by the Lafayette School Corporation and the Tippecanoe County School Corporation, an additional 25% of the current, expected and projected residential use will be served.

The residential expansion area just to the east of Lafayette in Fairfield Township has a realistic potential for 900 additional dwelling units and an additional 2,475 people.

The existing neighborhood parks in or near this area are Crouch and Glen Acres Elementary Schools which serve approximately one-third of the existing and expected residential use and only 5% of the projected residential use.

The expansion area north and west of West Lafayette in Wabash Township has a realistic potential for 1750 additional dwelling units and an additional 4800 people. The existing neighborhood parks in this area are Cumberland Elementary School and the Seventh Day Adventist School which serve approximately 80% of the existing and expected residential use (includes all of University Farm Subdivision) and one-third of the projected residential use.

From this analysis it becomes clear that while sufficient and even surplus neighborhood park acreage currently exists until the year 1990 it has not been sited to serve all of the existing population, much less the 1990 population. Of the three major residential expansion sectors adjacent to the urban area, the one in Wea Township south of Lafayette is most in need of additional neighborhood parks.

In an effort to resolve these problems one must look to the issue of jurisdiction. Two types of jurisdiction exist: school and political. Approximately one-third of the expansion area south of Lafayette and 90% of the area east of Lafayette is within the jurisdiction of the Lafayette School Corporation. Approximately 25% of the expansion area west and north of West Lafayette is within the jurisdiction of the West Lafayette School Corporation.

In terms of political jurisdiction, the City of Lafayette includes 25% of the existing residential use and 10% of the expansion area south of town, and 33% of the existing and

10% of the expansion area east of town. The City of West Lafayette's jurisdiction is about the same as the West Lafayette School Corporation. The bulk of the three major residential expansion areas thus are beyond the scope of all urban jurisdictions.

The solutions are threefold. The Tippecanoe County Park and Recreation Board must redefine its role in servicing the urbanizing area adjacent to Lafayette and West Lafayette or the areas should be annexed by the cities. The third solution involves mandatory park land dedication or fees in lieu of dedication as a part of the subdivision process. Special enabling legislation would have to be enacted by the Indiana Legislature before this solution could become a reality.

By performing the same analysis on the three incorporated towns in the county, Dayton, Battle Ground and Clarks Hill, one finds that they are reasonably well served by neighborhood parks.

Dayton currently has 16 acres of neighborhood parks (Dayton Elementary School and Crouse Park) which would serve a population of 6400. The existing population is 781 and the Land Use Plan projects an additional 1050 dwelling units or 2887 people. The existing facilities locationally serve 90% of the existing dwelling units and approximately 2/3 of the expansion area.

Clarks Hill currently has 3 acres of neighborhood park at the Clarks Hill Elementary School which would serve over 1000 people. The existing population is 653 and the Land Use Plan projects an additional 600 dwelling units or 1650 people. If Clarks Hill would develop to its full

potential approximately 2.5 additional acres of neighborhood parks would be needed. The existing facility locationally serves 90% of the existing dwelling units and 2/3 of the expansion area which is located adjacent to the town in unincorporated Tippecanoe County.

Battle Ground is recreation rich not only in terms of acreage but also in service coverage. Battle Ground Elementary and Junior High Schools, Battle Ground Athletic Park and the Battlefield Memorial are all located here.

Of the unincorporated towns, West Point and the Klondike area are served by elementary schools, and Buck Creek, Romney, Colburn and Stockwell are served by community centers and/or parks. Those unincorporated towns not served in any way are Shadeland (the Shadeland Recreation Center is 1½ miles from the town), Montmorenci and Americus. The combined population of these three towns is 500-600 people.

Figures 7 and 8, Standards and Requirements for Selected Facilities indicate specific surpluses and deficiencies. Calculations for Figure 7 utilize population figures found in Tables 1 and 2. Calculations for Figure 8 are based on the entire population associated with Purdue University as being within its service area, that is students, faculty and staff.

As with all other elements of the Comprehensive Plan for Tippecanoe County, this plan stresses the need to conserve scarce resources. This means that existing facilities need to be well maintained, and that one large regional sized park should be developed somewhere in Tippecanoe County so that residents need not drive 60 miles to reach such a facility. The need to provide all types of recreation opportunities close to major population centers becomes

increasingly important. Also included in this issue of the conservation of scarce resources is the need to protect flood plains and waterways.

Funding not only for needed additional facilities and for the development of existing park sites but for maintenance has become a crucial issue in this era of fiscal restraint. Where funding is not available (Federal funds will in the future either be extremely limited or non-existent) it may become necessary to provide some specific facilities on a fee basis in order to generate sufficient revenue to overcome development and maintenance costs.

Because users of park and recreation facilities do not observe park board boundaries and service gaps create intensive and sometimes overuse of existing facilities, it becomes increasingly important to foster administrative cooperation between all providers of park and recreation facilities.

FIGURE 7

Standards and Requirements for Selected Facilities Tippecanoe County

Type of Facility	Standard	# Existing	1980		1985		1990	
			Recom.*	Sur/Def**	Recom.	Sur/Def	Recom.	Sur/Def
Amphitheater	1/20,000	2	6	-4	6	-4	6	-4
Arboretum	1 ac./1000	83.4 ac.	106.1 ac.	-22.7 ac.	109.8 ac.	-26.4 ac.	113.1 ac.	-29.7 ac.
Ballfield - baseball	1/6000	40	18	+22	19	+21	19	+21
Ballfield - softball	1/3000	42	36	+6	37	+5	38	+4
Basketball Goals	1 ct/500 or 1 goal/250	355	425	-70	440	-85	453	-98
Community Centers	1/4000	13	27	-14	28	-15	29	-16
Firing Ranges	1/50,000	3	3	0	3	0	3	0
Football Fields	1/10,000	26	11	+15	11	+15	12	+14
Golf Courses 18 holes	1/25,000	4	5	-1	5	-1	5	-1
Handball Courts	1/10,000	2	11	-9	11	-9	12	-10
Playground w/apparatus between ages 0-14	1/500 children between ages 0-14	56	49	+7	47	+9	45	+11
Racket Sport Courts	1/1500	80	71	+9	74	+6	76	+4
Skating Rinks	1/30,000	2	4	-2	4	-2	4	-2
Soccer Fields	1/10,000	8	11	-3	11	-3	12	-4
Swimming Pool 25 yard	1/10,000	17	11	+6	11	+6	12	+5
Swimming Pool 50 meter	1/20,000	0	6	-6	6	-6	6	-6
Tennis Courts	1/2000	68	53	+15	55	+13	57	+11

*Recommendation

**Surplus or Deficit(-)

Standards and Requirements for Selected Facilities Purdue University

Type of Facility	Standard	# Existing	1980		1985		1990	
			Recom.*	Sur/Def**	Recom.	Sur/Def	Recom.	Sur/Def
Amphitheater	1/20,000	0	3	-3	3	-3	3	-3
Arboretum	1 ac./1000	24	45.4 ac.	-21.4 ac.	45.4 ac.	-21.4 ac.	45.4 ac.	-21.4 ac.
Ballfield - baseball	1/6000	0	8	-8	8	-8	8	-8
Ballfield - softball	1/3000	48	16	+32	16	+32	16	+32
Basketball Goals	1 ct/500 or 1 goal/250	21	182	-161	182	-161	182	-161
Community Centers	1/4000	0	12	-12	12	-12	12	-12
Firing Ranges	1/50,000	1	1	0	1	0	1	0
Football Fields	1/10,000	2	5	-3	5	-3	5	-3
Golf Courses 18 holes	1/25,000	2	2	0	2	0	2	0
Handball Courts	1/10,000	5	5	0	5	0	5	0
Playground w/apparatus between ages 0-14	1/500 children between ages 0-14	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Racket Sport Courts	1/1500	51	31	+20	31	+20	31	+20
Skating Rinks	1/30,000	1	2	-1	2	-1	2	-1
Soccer Fields	1/10,000	3	5	-2	5	-2	5	-2
Swimming Pool 25 yard	1/10,000	1	5	-4	5	-4	5	-4
Swimming Pool 50 meter	1/20,000	1	3	-2	3	-2	3	-2
Tennis Courts	1/2000	30	23	+7	23	+7	23	+7

*Recommendation

**Surplus or Deficit(-)

B. SPECIAL ISSUES

WILDCAT CREEK

The Indiana Natural Resources Commission has designated Wildcat Creek as a part of Indiana's Natural and Scenic River System. The designated segments in Tippecanoe County include the North Fork from the east county line to Peters Mill Bridge and the South Fork from SR38 (east of Dayton) to its confluence with the North Fork. Projects which come under the purview and review authority of the Natural Resources Commission will not be approved if they alter the scenic qualities of the creek to an extent that jeopardizes the Scenic River classification.

The Department of Natural Resources has selected an advisory group to assist with preservation and management of Wildcat Creek. Recommendations for management of the resource include marking of legal access points, educational programs to reduce trespassing and property abuse, increased enforcement of laws concerning littering, dumping and trespassing along the creek and some form of zoning protection of the immediately adjacent bank areas. In Tippecanoe County, flood plain regulations already achieve most of the goals recommended in the "zoning" proposal. There is no plan for land acquisition or easements along Wildcat Creek beyond what is currently being used for access at the SR26 and Peters Mill Bridges, and Wildcat Park Foundation property locations which may be acquired on a willing-seller basis if the sites would no longer be available for public use. The scenic river designation is not intended to promote the stream for intensive use, but to protect its integrity as a natural scenic waterway which may be appreciated by future generations.

RAILROAD RELOCATION

The Railroad Relocation Project provides several opportunities to expand recreational space and activities. With the closure of the Main Street bridge to automobile traffic, that facility could become a pedestrian and bicycle way linking the Levee with Downtown Lafayette over the new rail corridor. This pedestrian overpass structure also can provide access directly to the riverfront and portions of the developing Wabash Heritage Trail.

The area between South and Romig Streets, where the N&W trackage is to be removed, may allow the development of a recreational area or areas between two historically separated neighborhoods, one the lowlands, the other on the hill. Also, lands remaining adjacent to the new rail location in the Monon neighborhood could be developed for recreational use.

These are the most obvious opportunities for recreational development in conjunction with the Railroad Relocation effort; there are others. Landscaping of earth berms used in noise attenuation can function as a visual amenity and can provide for passive recreation. Additional landscaping in the vicinity of restructured and new overpasses will add to the important inventory of open space land within the urban area.

BICYCLE PROGRAMS AND FACILITIES PLAN

A plan for bicycle programs and facilities is presently being developed by the Area Plan Commission staff. The major emphasis is on the more effective role that education and enforcement have in improving the safety of all

road users. The needs for facilities specifically designed for bicyclists have been evaluated. However the construction of many new bikeways is not anticipated because of the limited amount of available right-of-way and funding. Where roadway upgrading would improve the safety for both cyclists and motorists new construction is recommended. Both urban oriented commuters (children and adults) and long distance recreational trip types are addressed. The plan emphasizes the use of existing roads and attempts, where possible, to funnel cyclists (both commuting and touring) onto lower traffic volume roads which parallel the busier thoroughfares. The plan also evaluates bicycle accidents, parking facilities, problems of removing on-street parking, and the need for unified municipal ordinances that comply with the Uniform Vehicle Code.

C. Public Issues

In a continuing commitment to involve citizens in all areas of the planning process, the Citizens Participation Committee of the Area Plan Commission was asked to provide input into this element of the Comprehensive Plan. The method used to conduct these hearings is called the Nominal Group Process and was utilized because it ensures input from everyone who attends the meeting.

Participants are divided into small groups of five to seven people each. Area Plan Commission staff members served as discussion leaders and recorders for each group. Each participant was asked to silently list answers to the following question: "In addition to current facilities and programs and within constraints of economic feasibility, what additional facilities and programs would you like to see developed in the foreseeable future?"

When this listing had been completed, each participant read his or her list of answers. As each statement was voiced, it was transcribed onto a newsprint pad by the recorder. The discussion that followed allowed participants to clarify, support or dispute any or all of the listed statements. When all participants had had a chance to express their views each was asked to assign weights in order to establish a priority ranking of the problem.

Each listed problem was given a number and participants were asked to assign weights to the five statements which they felt to be most important. For example, if statement #10 was felt to be the most important it was assigned five points; if statement #4 was next most important it

was assigned four points and so on, until the problem felt to be the least important of the five was assigned one point. The recorder then tallied all the points to determine the priority ranking of the views of that subgroup.

When all subgroups had finished, the whole meeting was reassembled and the entire process was then repeated. Each subgroup recorder identified his/her group's top five statements, which were then listed and discussed by the entire group. The same weighting procedure was again employed to establish the priority ranking of recreational facilities and programs for the entire meeting.

The prioritized list of issues identified at that meeting is typed below.

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Identified Issue</u>	<u>Score</u>
1	Multi-purpose development of Wildcat Creek (multi-county park expansion Wildcat Creek with support from County Park Board)	54
2	Wabash Heritage Trail (hiking trails esp. Wabash River but includes elsewhere)	28
3	Active recreation county wide (bike trails, canoe/launch areas, cross country skiing, horseback riding, tennis courts, open area fields, jogging paths, outdoor ice rinks, outdoor handball courts, hiking trails)	24
4	County wide passive recreation (nature preserves, picnic areas, sitting areas)	22
5	Develop what is started	20
6	Develop Riverfront Park	16
7	County park expansion and development	11
8	Zoo relocation and expansion	4

The policy statements which follow have been formulated from the issues identified in the previous section of this document.

1. Provide sufficient park and recreation neighborhood facilities to serve all existing and projected population concentrations.
2. Establish jurisdiction for the provision of these neighborhood facilities by annexation and/or by redefining the role of the Tippecanoe County Park and Recreation Board with regard to the urbanizing portions of unincorporated Tippecanoe County.
3. Support enabling legislation for mandatory dedication of park land or fees in-lieu of dedication in the subdivision process.
4. Emphasize maintenance of existing facilities as a way to conserve resources.
5. Encourage the Indiana Department of Natural Resources to cooperate with local park boards in providing a regional park in Tippecanoe County.
6. The three park and recreation boards should investigate the use of facilities on a fee basis as an additional source of revenue.
7. The three park and recreation boards should increase administrative cooperation between themselves and their departments as well as with the three school boards in an effort to eliminate the duplication of services and to ensure the provision of recreational opportunities to all residents of Tippecanoe County.
8. All Tippecanoe County residents as well as local government should work to preserve the Scenic River designation of the Wildcat Creek and to protect all waterways and flood plains in Tippecanoe County.

9. Utilize the opportunities provided by railroad relocation to develop additional urban open spaces.
10. The Area Plan Commission staff, as a part of the Bikeway Plan, should identify safe facilities integrated with the transportation network as well as separate recreation facilities.

VI.

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

1. The Area Plan Commission staff should encourage and help the incorporated towns within their jurisdiction to develop park and recreation master plans in accordance with the Indiana Department of Natural Resources guidelines.
2. Provide planning for park and recreation facilities where needed as a part of the overall neighborhood planning process as defined in Policy #7 of the Housing Element of the Comprehensive Plan.
3. Include a mandatory dedication or fees in-lieu of dedication process in the Unified Subdivision Ordinance if the appropriate enabling legislation is enacted.
4. Rehabilitate existing facilities as the need arises.
5. Develop existing community and district park sites prior to the acquisition of additional land for these types of facilities.
6. Utilize the recreation land use potentials study in the site selection process for a regional park.
7. Encourage the organization of a single area-wide park board to serve the needs of all local government jurisdictions.
8. Utilize local zoning and subdivision ordinances, building codes and land use planning to preserve the Scenic River designation of Wildcat Creek as well as all flood plains and waterways.
9. Join historically separated neighborhoods with open space areas developed from right-of-way made available by railroad relocation.

